Western Carolinian.

Published, weekly, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 337.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE

State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in November next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
90	20	9,000
1,050	10	10.000
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes,	23,886 Tickets	119,430
14,000 Blanks,	at 5 Dollars, is	119,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April. 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

New Winter Fashions.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has just received from his correspondent in Philadelphia, the latest and most approved Winter Fashions, for

Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vests.

Accompanying the cut of garments, he has received drafts and figures, representing persons in full dress, the colors worn, &c. By the use of the patent protracter system of cutting garments, the subscriber is enabled to fit any gentleman, with mathematical precision. To prove the truth or falsity of this assertion, gentlemen are only asked to make a fair trial.

The subscriber will thankfully receive all orders for tailoring, at either of his shops, in Lexington, Davidson county, or Huntsville, Surry county; and will execute them with punctuality, durability, *fashionability*, and speedily.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Nov. 3d, 1826. 3t37

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate *Cotton Gin*; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style, and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Oct. 7, 1826. 7t37

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

From "Observations of an American in England, published in the Christian Spectator.

ENGLISH CHURCHES.

Of the many objects which attract the attention of an American traveller in this country, the *old churches* scattered here and there, are among the most interesting. They may be met with in all the more ancient towns and villages; and I have seen several, where there were no indications of a village. Much care seems to have been taken in selecting situations for them. Those we find in towns, are on the highest grounds and form prominent objects for many miles around: those in the country, or small hamlets, are in a valley, on the slope of a hill, or on some slight eminence peculiar for its beauty. Many of these are half hid in the foliage of old trees, ivy, and long grass. In their plan, there is a great many similarity. They are usually divided into a nave, side aisles, and chancel. At the west end is the tower surmonted with small turrets at the angles, and frequently a spire rises from the centre. The windows are generally large, with pointed arches. Whenever I am in the vicinity of these ancient structures, I seldom fail to pay them a visit. In casting my eye over their dilapidated walls, broken turrets, and mouldering towers, the thought naturally occurs to me, that they were in existence long before my country was known and that in them, the remote fathers of the American people worshipped their God and Saviour. Such an association of ideas renders the sight of this class of buildings a real luxury to me.

The last time I attended service at Aston, I lingered in the yard to ascertain the places from which the people came; for few houses appeared in sight, and yet I have observed that the church is generally well attended. When the bells began to chime, I could see people gathering from all quarters; some through the public roads, others through by-paths, between hedge-rows, over stiles, and fields of corn and grass. The church was soon pretty well filled, and I began to think of finding a place for myself. The beadle, a friend to wanderers like me, immediately attended to my wants.

ENGLISH PREACHING.

Their performances are, in general, excelled by those of American clergymen. Among the dissenters there is a goodly share of zeal, but very many of the ministers of the Church of England, so far as I have observed, preach nothing but a cold inefficient morality. New-England Christians would feel that there was little piety in minister, or people; and yet all the great and noble of the land attend the establishment and it is not among them considered respectable to attend any other church.

ENGLISH HORSE-RACE.

August 30, 1825. I went yesterday in company with two Americans to witness a horse-race at Walsal, nine miles from town. Soon after we reached the race-course, a party of ladies with whom we were acquainted, came up. We joined them in the *grand stand.* This is a building with piazzas erected for the convenience of the gentry, or more properly for those who are willing to pay four shillings for an elevated place and protection from the weather. The beauty, and fashion, and elegance of attire, which met my eye were certainly not less attractive than the accommodations of our situation of the gay and dissipated scene which was presented on the race-ground: though I must confess, the idea that the ladies had come to witness a horse-race, started a little my American delicacy or prejudices! Much as I admire British females, I greatly doubt whether the amusements of the turf are calculated to soften their manners, improve their minds, or in any way render them more amiable in the domestic circle. On this occasion they laid their wagers as freely as the other sex, and seemed to enter into the sports with high satisfaction. I could not help noticing, with what eagerness their eye followed the movements of the horses, and how a smile of triump, or a frown of displeasure affected their features, as their favorite horse won or lost ground. In our country, as you well known, it is considered disreputable to females to be seen at a horse-race, and even the men who frequent them are generally not the most esteemed in society. Here, all ranks, classes and sexes go to the race-course, without scruple or sense of impropriety. Even clergymen lay aside the sacerdotal character, and appear on the *turf.*

ENGLISH BEGGARS.

Nov. 10. 1826. Amidst all the general wealth and public munificence of this country, there is, as you have often learnt, a large share of individual poverty. The aggregate amount of wealth is immense; yet the great mass of the people are poor. There are many who can command, and who actually enjoy, most of the comforts of affluence, although they can call nothing their own. They live in rented houses, and cultivate the land of others. There are also a vast number who scarcely have homes, and who find it difficult to procure the necessaries of life. I allude to the class of people called *operatives*, who depend upon their daily labor for support—such as journeymen to the master manufacturers and builders, people engaged in the mines, and those that labor on farms, canals and roads. There is yet another numerous class in a state of abject poverty, who depend solely on charity for a support. They are much more numerous in large manufacturing towns like this, [Bermingham] than in other places. Situated as I am in one of the most public streets, I am continually annoyed by the calls of these charity seekers. Two have interrupted me since I have commenced this paragraph. They come and make their application without the least sence of shame, and they will hardly be denied. A trifle however will satisfy them. They find it easier to beg than to work, and they can make a large number of calls in a day. For some time, I kept a pile of pennies on my mantlepiece, two or three of which I used to deal out in each instance, without waiting to hear their doleful stories of wars, ship-wrecks, fires and all the numerous ills of life. In this I was actuated not so much by motives of charity to them, as to myself, since my object was the sooner to get rid of them, and to prevent a prolonged interruption. By pursuing this plan I found at length that I had a regular set of customers who used to come two or three times a week for their dole. As I could not put up with such an imposition, my clerk was ordered to shut the door in the face of all that came without discrimination, and this has been done ever since. You will not think me hard-hearted when I tell you, that I am compelled to pay fifty-six dollars annually for the support of the poor, this being the town levies for that purpose, on the building which I occupy.

RUSSIAN CONSPIRATOR.

Extract of a letter dated Cronstadt, July 28.

The criminals implicated in the late attempt at revolution and murder were finally disposed of, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. Those belonging to the sea service, all officers, consequently of noble families, were taken on board the flagship of Admiral Crown, (fifteen in number,) when their sentences of death were read to them, but commuted by the emperor. They were stript of their uniforms, and then their clothes thrown into the sea, their swords broken over their heads, coarse canvass dresses put on them, heavily ironed, and then immediately sent off to work in the mines in Siberia for life. At St. Petersburg, on the same morning, the execution by hanging, of the following officers took place. At three in the morning, the 121 prisoners were brought out behind the fortress, where a fire was lighted; those five who were to suffer, were then undressed, and all their uniforms, hats, epaulets, &c. thrown into the fire and consumed—their swords broken over their heads; when that was done, 116 were taken back to the fortress, and the remaining five, Alexander Bestonjeff, Rylief, Mouravieff, Pestal, and Katrovsky, walked up to a sort of Scaffold, built on the top of the batteries near the fortress; the trumpets, drums, and music begin to make a dreadful noise; they were dressed all in white, with a large black plate on their breast, with their names and crime in yellow letters. Pestal walked up first, and the others followed; the ropes were soon arranged, and at half past four the drop fell, when, miserable to relate, with three of them the ropes broke, and they fell to the ground. You may fancy the agony and horrid situation of those unfortunate beings, tied arms and feet, falling thro' boards and rubbish to the ground. People were immediately sent up to put new ropes, which took about ten minutes before they were ready and during that time the unfortunate criminals saw their two companions hanging before them—they walked up again as before, but one could hardly move, and he was assisted—the drop soon fell again with those three last, and they were soon put out of their misery. The bodies hung till half past five, when they were cut down by some police soldiers. The scaffold was entirely broke to pieces, and burnt on the place where their uniforms had been consumed. Their sentence was, to be quartered and their heads cut off; but the emperor would not allow it. Some of the remaining 116 were also condemned to be broken alive, some torn limb from limb by horses, and death to all; but the emperor would not suffer more to be executed, and they were all sent off heavily ironed, to the mines in Siberia for life. Thus is the conspiracy wholly at an end.

Gen. HOUSTON and Gen. WHITE.

A letter from Nashville gives some interesting particulars of this duel. It appears that Mr. Ervin, formerly editor of the "Whig," called Gen. H. to account for certain expressions which fell from him during the last winter at Washington. His second, Mr. Smith, was treated with marked contempt by Gen. H. while attempting to deliver the challenge. He immediately went to Mr. Ervin's, but soon after returned with Gen. White, both armed, and determined to see that Houston should receive the challenge. An attempt was made by Smith to deliver the paper to Houston on the pavement, before the door of the public tavern at which Houston lived. In the attempt, an altercation of some warmth took place between Houston, and General White, in which mutual defiances were thrown out. After a delay of more than two weeks, White challenged Houston: the challenge was promptly accepted, and the parties met on Thursday morning (28th) beyond the Kentucky line. They fought at the distance of fifteen feet only, and at the first fire Houston's aim took effect, striking White very near the centre of the body, but as he was in walking position and the ball striking on a rib, it passed round the back and lodged on the opposite side, from which it was easily extracted. Had the ball passed directly through from the point of entrance to the point of extraction it would have caused instant death, but strong and reasonable hopes are entertained that it will not prove fatal.

As White staggered and fell, he said—I am a dead man—you have killed me, General. Houston was the first to advance to him, and taking him by the hand, said—I hope not, I should regret it more than any man. White observed—We ought never to have fought. Houston replied—I know it, General; 'twas not of my seeking—you forced it on yourself.' White added—I do not blame you. Houston would not quite the ground until he saw provision made for White's comfortable removal and accommodation, and his surgeon, Doct. Shelby, assisted White's friend, in dressing the wound.

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.

There is in the middle of each tooth, as every anatomist knows, a little cavity, in which the fine branches of nerves, passing through the roots of the teeth, are expanded. This expansion of nervous matter is the seat of sensation in the teeth; and when, by caries or decay of the enamel, it is exposed to the influence of external agencies, the patient is generally obliged, on account of the violence of the pain, to have the whole tooth pulled out. An ingenious surgeon from America, lately settled in London, has satisfactorily shown that the diseased part of the tooth, including the cavity above described, may be cut off with the greatest ease and celerity, and that the sound root or roots may be allowed to remain in their sockets. This mode of procedure has been shown and explained to the most scientific surgeons of this town, who have without exception expressed their conviction of its utility. The operation has been performed on more than 200 members of the profession, and they have invariably declared that it could scarcely be felt; as their own certificates show. The instruments used for this purpose are very simple; they are a few plain forceps, sight angled and straight, with cutting edges, like the common surgical bone forceps, but those edges are made accurately to fit the necks of the teeth, and only the neck; so that, however decayed a tooth may be, the forceps may be safely and easily applied without any risk of breaking the tooth. Having been thus carefully applied on the neck of a tooth, the edges of the forceps should be held parallel to the edge of the gum, and should be made to press it down a little, in order to get at the neck about a line below the usual height of the gum; the handles of the forceps are then pressed gradually but firmly together, and in a moment the upper part of the tooth snaps off, including the cavity containing the expansion of the nerve, and thus in an instant permanently relieves all pain. The advantages of this operation are—

1st. It is painless and instantaneously performed.

2d. The Surface of the sound stump remaining in the jaw, presents a firm base for mastication; or for the fixing of an artificial tooth. 3d. What is of greatest moment, the stump or stumps left in the jaw afford a firm support to the adjoining teeth, and without which support the alveolar process corresponding to the part before occupied by the diseased tooth, and a part of the interstice structure of the jaw, become absorbed; the adjoining teeth in a few years become loose, and ultimately prematurely fall out, as daily experience shows. Mr. Fay has, for his improvement in this branch of surgery, and for other forceps for the perpendicular extraction of teeth, when extraction may be absolutely required, received the large silver medal from the Society of Arts; and the instruments, with engravings, will be published in the next volume of the Transactions of the Society. *Lon. paper.*

A PRESENTMENT.

The following "presentment" and copy of proceedings thereon, are taken from a paper published in the interior of New York. We know of no method more summary to insure the loaves and fishes of office.

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the County of Otsego, at the Court House in said County, on the 12th day of October 1826—present, the Honourable *Elisha Foote, Abijah H. Beach,* and *Delos White,* Esquires, Judges and Justices.

The People, vs. The District Attorney } The Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Otsego—GENTLEMEN: Whereas the time for which Eben B. Morehouse, Esq. was appointed District Attorney for this County, has expired: And whereas the faithful, accurate, and enlightened manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office, recommend him to the confidence of the *Grand Jury*, and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, therefore, *unanimously*, by the *Grand Jury*, that he be recommended to the favorable notice of the court, for re-appointment to that office.

H. W. BABCOCK, *Foreman.*

JAMES VAN HORNE, *Sect.*

And the said District Attorney [illegible] his own proper person, comes here into Court before the aforesaid Justices, now here, says that he cannot deny the presentment of the Grand Jury aforesaid, not but that he has discharged the duties of his office in a faithful, accurate and enlightened manner, in manner and form, as the said Grand Jury have above thereof in their behalf presented.

Therefore it is considered by the Court now here, that the said *Eben B. Morehouse* be and he is hereby sentenced to hold the said office of *District Attorney*, and perform the duties thereof in a faithful, accurate and enlightened manner, for the term of *three years* from the date of the presentment aforesaid and this conviction. And the said People in mercy, &c.

BEAUTIFUL PERORATION.

A cause of great importance has been lately brought to a close in the city of New-York. It was a trial for a conspiracy to defraud certain monied institutions and individuals of that city. The persons implicated were of the first rank, and the counsel for the defence embraced the first talents in the state. From the speech of Elisha Williams, of Hudson, we extract the following from among the concluding paragraphs. The editor of the National Advocate says they convey but a faint idea of the original:

Winchester Republican.

I should have no difficulty in dismissing this case and relieving you from any further exercise of patience if I did not feel that this cause originated in motives, and has been conducted in a manner calculated to leave my clients exposed to the fangs of a terrible monster, to public prejudice. Public prejudice gentlemen, yes, public prejudice which cannot be debarred an entrance within these walls, which poisons the human mind, and disturbs the course of justice. Public prejudice which every man dreads, and which none can escape. Noiseless, silent and unperceived, it falls upon the human mind like the poisonous dews of an infected autumn upon the dying vegetation of the world; it insinuates itself into the most secret recesses of the soul it seizes the master passions of the mind; it wields them to its own impure purposes and tramples over every feeling and every virtue. Yes, gentlemen, public prejudice has armed itself once and again to the dismay of the good and the virtuous. The thrones of despots are supported by its hands; it presides wherever human nature will bow to its power; it mingles in the ministration of the altar; it operates upon the best feelings of the human heart, and turns them aside to its unholy purposes.

It has armed the tyrants of the world with power; it has drank the blood of martyrs; and it has thrown the deep stains of guilt on the fair robes of innocence. Who does not know how often the most upright of courts have felt its influence, or the purest judges as well as jurors bent their thoughts to its sway? When I recollect the effects of the late disasters in the money market—the feverish result of many monied operations, and the excitement of the public mind—when I remember the complaints long and deep that were uttered—that your public prints were calling justice down upon the heads of the supposed delinquents, I am not surprised that the public mind should be led away under the power of intoxication, and should throw itself open to the inroads of prejudice. In every part of the city the tocsin was sounded—every transaction on which doubt could be fixed was raked up from oblivion—men in a state of excitement hurried to the city hall with their private transactions—an army of crusaders was organized and that worthy gentleman [Mr. Leavitt] on my left hand headed the glorious van. Unfortunate stocjobbers were drummed up for the expedition—honorable brokers were called upon to join the battalion—the town was scoured for suffering widows in crape and black shawls—and every thing adopted that imagination could create or ingenuity devise to give stage effect to the marshalling an array of witnesses in this hall. We had no time to pause. Public opinion called upon us to proceed, but we had a quarantine within our power.

[The result of the trial was a failure of the jury to agree in their verdict.]

Some of the manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia are partially idle for want of workmen—why do they not obtain recruits from the starving workmen of Europe.

"The *Piles* of London bridge are principally of elm, and have remained for six centuries without material decay.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnerships heretofore existing in Charleston, S. C. under the firm of *Conner and Wilson*, and in Cheraw, under the firm of *Wilson and Conner*, are, by our mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the Charleston concern will be attended to by H. W. Conner; and the affairs of the Cheraw establishment, will be closed by William J. Wilson; to whom, those indebted to that concern, are desired to make immediate payment; and for which purposes, the parties have competent powers.

HENRY W. CONNER,
WM. J. WILSON.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4t39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the *Dry Goods, Grocery* and *Commission Business*, in Cheraw, in his own name, and for his own account, at the old stand on Market street; where he expects soon to receive his usual supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

which he will be prepared to sell at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

WM. J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4t39

Parish, Corning & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, their usual Fall Stock of

British, India, French and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

Comprising a very extensive assortment, and for sale by the package or piece, on reasonable terms.

Charleston, Oct. 16, 1826. 4t38

Money FOUND!!

SOMETIME in our last Superior Court week, one of my servants found a sum of money in the streets of this town; the owner, by describing the money, and paying the cost of advertising, can have it, by applying to

ANDREW BOWMAN.

Germonton, Nov. 6, 1826. 3t38

Notice.

THE *Saddling Business* lately carried on for William Roane, by his agent John H. Roane, in Morganton, is closed; all those indebted are hereby notified of the Law, and required to settle, either by cash payment, or giving note and security: call on John H. Roane, who is to close the business.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. ROANE.

Saddling Business.

The public are requested to call on *John H. Roane*, who intends carrying on the *Saddling, Harness and Trunk-making* business, himself, hereafter. He keeps the best of workmen employed; and will sell for cash on the lowest terms. Orders promptly filled, in the neatest manner; and he warrants the work as good as any made in the state.

JOHN H. ROANE.

Morganton, Nov. 1st, 1826. 3t38

Land for Sale.

ON Thursday the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell; and all the lots he owned in the town of Statesville, and also, all the lots and land claimed as partnership property by the representatives of the late Robert Worke, dec'd. as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity. The land now offered for sale, lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable; particularly the land known by the name of the White-house tract, which was the residence of Col. A. Worke, decd. and the land near Statesville. The Lots in the village, are, some of them, valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given, and the sale continue from day to day, till all is sold.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Exrs. R. Simonton.

Nov. 4th, 1826. 3t38

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the comissioner, Dr. *James Webb*, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.

September 24th, 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury, $5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of *direct* personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 27tf

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: James Kindall vs. John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court; that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3 6t42

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The London Times of the 9th Sept. contains the following paragraph: "A compact of great importance has been acceded to by some of the leading powers of Europe, with regard to the politics of Portugal and Spain. England enforces her pledge of protecting the constitutional government of the former kingdom, and has obtained the positive assent of France to its unmolested continuance on the conditions—required by the court of the Tuileries, and recognized by that of St. James's—that no attempt shall be made from the side of Portugal, or on the part of the British government, to accelerate, by active means, the downfall of the throne which Ferdinand now disgraces. The effect of an arrangement like this, whatever may be its motive, will be, that Portuguese freedom cannot lose, nor can Spanish despotism gain, very sensibly by a juxtaposition which no foreign power interferes with; at the same time, there is in the bargain an apparent concession by Mr. Canning, to a principle which he cannot and we presume is not inclined to, countenance. Russia is said to be at the bottom of the negociation, pleading the mortal peril in which legitimacy is placed by the prospect of a constitution being forced *vi et armis* upon Ferdinand, and holding forth the possibility of relaxations from the rigor of autocracy in Russia, if monarchs who wish well to the interests and fair enjoyments of society are not precipitated or jostled in their *bona fide* schemes of liberal concession to their people. If Nicholas be, as represented, a prince of spirit and discernment, we can believe him to be honest in these professions; but our first feeling is, we confess, distrust of all professions made by persons who will not acknowledge the sacred right of the people to legislate for their own interests. There is nothing (God knows) in the nature of despotism, which can exclusively qualify it to be the best judge of the institutions most calculated to promote the happiness and wellfare of a nation."

Mr. *Contostavlos*, the Greek deputy or agent, has published a pamphlet, detailing the proceedings in N. York, of the persons employed to build the Greek ships. The statement confirms most of the charges of Mr. *Sedgwick*, and shews, that there has been great waste of the money sent to this country for this purpose. Many who have been concerned in this business, have received great commissions. The funds are expended, and only one frigate has been built for the suffering Greeks. We believe few people in our country were prepared for such a result. Is it not due to the honor of the nation, that a contribution should be made to indemnify the Greek deputies? Should a set of unprincipled swindlers defraud *Lafayette* of the land lately granted him by the government, in services for its location and survey, it would not be more reprehensible. *Bost. Com. Gaz.*

In the Brig John, which arrived yesterday, from Cape Messurado, Africa, Dr. Peco, Agent to the American Colony at Liberia, was a passenger, and landed at Holmes' Hole. We understand he came home, partly on account of ill health, and partly to endeavor to obtain a vessel of war to be sent to the Colony, in consequence of pirates having appeared in Cap Messurado Roads, and plundered the John and another American vessel. Other piracies, it was reported, had been committed on the Coast

Most of the emigrants from Boston had died. *New York Merc. Advr.*

We learn verbally that the Congress of Panama opened its session at Acupulco, on the 4th September, and in a few days adjourned for the purpose of continuing its deliberations at Tacubaya where it was expected all the deputies and ministers, or agents, from foreign powers would assemble.

The Mexican Congress opened its session on the fourteenth September, with great formality, and every evidence of happiness and rejoicing was evidenced by the people on the interesting occasion. The Congress was discussing the propriety of laying an additional duty on all cotton and linen goods, particularly the former, which it was feared would be entirely prohibited should the law go into operation.

Our Minister Mr. Poinsett, was ably exerting his talents and influence in protecting the interests of the U. States, and it was hoped he would be enabled to convince the Mexicans of the impolicy of the measure at the present moment, while the country requires a supply of articles far beyond that which could be furnished from its own resources, as making it necessarily dependent upon others for many things of primary importance.

The Mines in Mexico were beginning to yield productively, and the prospects of the capitalists never presented a more gratifying appearance—the mismanagement which occurred in several English establishments, had been superseded by those wholesome regulations which would insure a handsome return for the Capital invested, and a permanent revenue to those interested. *Balt. Gazette.*

NORTH-CAROLINA SYNOD.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

In our last number, we gave a sketch of the commencement of the proceedings of this Judiciary of the Church of Christ; and promised to give our readers some further information on this subject, in the present number. In compliance with this promise, we now lay before our readers some further notices of the proceedings of this interesting Ecclesiastical body. The Synod closed its Sessions on Saturday night, after spending three days in deliberations of the most solemn and interesting character. On Thursday afternoon, a free conversation was held on the state of religion, and other kindred topics; and the following statement, prepared by a committee appointed to take notes during the conversation, contains the substance of the information thus collected.

"From the free conversation, held by the members of Synod, on the state of religion, and of benevolent and religious institutions, it appears that the present state of our churches vary much from that of which an account was given last year. From the Presbytery of Bethel, no report, on the state of religion, has been received. The Synod, having heard from four of their Presbyteries, and from 48 churches, present the following abstract of the state of religion. The Synod consists of five Presbyteries, and 57 ordained Ministers; and have under their care 131 congregations, 8 licentiates, and 11 candidates for the Gospel ministry. Of these churches, 84 are supplied statedly; and 47 are destitute of the regular and stated ordinances of religion. Those churches which enjoy the stated ministrations of the gospel, and from which he Synod has heard, have generally been more or less attentive to the calls of benevolence. The charities of the people have been extended to the Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societes, previously formed, in the most, if not all the congregations of the Synod. Societies, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, continue to receive patronage from many sections of our church; and the grand scheme of benevolence, which that society is continually bringing before them, is receiving the increased attention of the public. A society for the suppression of intemperance, was formed, during the last sessions of the Presbytery of Orange, under very flattering auspices; and it is most fondly hoped, that it may be greatly instrumental, in counteracting the blasting influence, which that crying sin of our land is daily exerting. Benevolent working societies, conducted by pious females, have been no inconsiderable auxiliaries to some of our most important institutions. From one congregation in particular, the Education Society of the Synod has received several donations. Sunday schools and Bible classes, which may be emphatically called the nurseries of the church, and to which we must, in a great measure, look for the religious instruction of the children and youth of our charges, are rapidly growing in importance, in the estimation of both ministers and people.

The monthly concert of prayer is observed in most of our churches; and the greater number of them have attended to the recommendation of the General Assembly, by observing the evening previous to the meeting of that body, as a season of special prayer, that the great head of the church might preside over their deliberations. The attendance on the means of grace has been good; and, in many churches, increasing. In the Presbytery of Orange, there have been, in the churches of Stony-Creek, Harmony, and Washington, some pleasant excitement, on the subject of religion. In the Red-House congregation, there has been a partial revival of religion; the effect of which, upon the moral and intellectual condition of the people, has been peculiarly pleasing. Here, a goodly number have been enabled to indulge a hope in Christ. In the town of Milton, there has been, during the last summer, what may be deemed equivalent to a revival of religion. About twenty persons, in the course of a few months, have made a public profession of religion. A Presbyterian Church has been organized; and a large and convenient house of worship has been erected. We are called upon to rejoice, that the Lord has sprinkled a few mercy drops upon the thirsty hill of Zion; but we should rejoice with trembling, for, while, here and there, this blessing has been felt, the great body of our church has experienced a lamentable drought, in spiritual things; Zion mourns, that so few come to her solemn feasts; and death has appeared among us; and taken from our midst, those with whom we have been in the habit of frequenting the house of God, and with whom we have taken sweet counsel. These things call upon us to humble ourselves before God; that, peradventure, he may yet refresh us, with a visit from his presence, and an out-pouring of his spirit."

From the following extract from the minutes, our readers will perceive, that the Synod, in attending to the dispensations of Divine Providence, have taken a correct view of the duty of Christians, while labouring under the rod of Divine chastisement.

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his righteous Providence, greatly to afflict, in many respects, numerous congregations within our bounds, by visiting many places with drought, confining many to beds of languishing; and removing, by death, several ministers of the Gospel, and other individuals of distinguished usefulness in the church of Christ; and whereas the general State of religion, among our churches, is such as loudly to call for fervent supplications to Heaven: therefore, *Resolved*, that this Synod do appoint the last Friday in December next, to be observed, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, by all the churches within our bounds; and it is hereby enjoined on the several congregations under the jurisdiction of this Synod, to assemble themselves, on that day, at their respective places of public worship, and there importunately to implore the God of all grace, to pour out his Spirit on the churches, and grant us a sweet season of refreshing from his own gracious presence; to increase the number of faithful labourers in his vineyard; and to fill the earth with his glory."

The most important and interesting measure which the Synod have adopted, at their late Session,—and indeed, we may venture to say, which they have ever adopted,—is the union they have formed with the Synod of Virginia, in the support and government of the Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward County, in that State. At the late Sessions of Synod, in Greensborough, last year, incipient measures were adopted, to prepare the way for this interesting union. Previous to that period, the Seminary had been under the exclusive management of the Presbytery of Hanover. In consequence of a proposition made by that Presbytery, through the agency of delegates, who attended the meeting of Synod at Greensborough, the Synod appointed a Committee of their body, to meet a Committee of the Presbytery of Hanover, to discuss and settle the principles on which the Seminary should be conducted. We mentioned last week, that the hearing of the report of joint Committee was made the order of the day for Friday morning. We are now happy in being able to state, that, agreably to this arrangement, that Committee exhibited, at the time appointed, a report, containing the basis of the Union mentioned above. In one of its conditions, power was reserved for the Presbytery of Hanover, to resign the management of the Seminary, to the Synod of Virginia; with the understanding, that, in such an event, the operations of the Seminary should be conducted by a Board of Directors, appointed by the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina. An extract from the Minutes of the Synod of Virginia, containing the expression of their consent to this proposed arrangement, accompanied the report of the joint Committee. After spending the greater part of Friday and Saturday, in solemn deliberation on this subject, and then, in fervent supplication, imploring Divine direction, the Synod, with but two dissenting votes, passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That this Synod will agree to support the Theological Seminary, in Prince Edward county, Virginia; and that the articles reported by the committee on that subject, be and they hereby are adopted."

Having adopted the above resolution, Synod proceeded to appoint Directors for the Seminary, in conformity to the articles agreed on; and the following Ministers and Ruling Elders were accordingly elected, viz:

Ministers.—The Rev'ds. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. John Witherspoon, Joseph D. Kilpatrick, James Stafford, Colin M'Iver, John M. Wilson, John Robinson.

Ruling Elders.—Mr. Howel Reid, Dr. Thos: P. Atkinson, Frederick Nash, Esq. Mr. James Daniel.

Since the adjournment of Synod, an event has occurred, which appears to furnish very gratifying evidence, that the blessing of God has attended the important Synodical measure above referred to. A gentleman from Philadelphia, who was providentially present, during the deliberations of Synod on the report of the joint committee in relation to the Theological Seminary, very anxiously waited the result; the consequences of which was, that the Lord opened his heart to contribute liberality, of his worldly substance, towards the support of the school of the prophets, which the Synods of Virginia and North-Carolina had thus taken under their joint care. On Monday morning, he addressed a very polite letter to Dr. M'Pheeters, the Moderator of the Synod, expressing his high gratification at the result of the Synodical deliberations in relation to the Seminary; and enclosing a donation of *one thousand dollars* with the expression of his desire, that it should be appropriated towards the establishment of a *permanent fund*, for the support of the Professors. The Synod having adjourned on Saturday, it was, of course, out of the power of the Moderator to lay this communication before that body;—but he and the delegates from Virginia, in the name of the bodies respectively represented by them, addressed him, in return, a joint letter of grateful acknowledgment for this instance of distinguished liberality.

GEORGIA.

The *Legislature* of *Georgia* met in Milledgeville on the 6th inst: both houses were organised at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of officers; the following was the result:

In Senate.—Thomas Stokes was elected President, over his opponent A. B. Powel, by a majority of 10 votes. Wm. Y. Hansell was elected Clerk, over his opponent Jas. Smith, by a majority of 8 votes. H. Darnell *Messenger*, G. W. Smith *Doorkeeper*.

House of Representatives.—Irby Hudson was elected *Speaker* over his opponent D. G. Campbell, by a majority of 13 votes. W. C. Dawson, was elected *Clerk*, over his opponent J. Birch, by a majority of 43. Asa Newson *Messenger*. John D. Stapleton, *Doorkeeper*.—*Geo. Stat'n.*

THE SURVEYORS SENT HOME.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Statesman of 3d of Oct. has the following postscript: The Surveyors sent out by Gov. Troup to survey the recently acquired territory under the auspices of the old Treaty, have been sent home by the Indians. We yesterday conversed with Col. Holliday, the assistant of one of the surveyors, who observed that when they remonstrated with the Indians against their prohibition of the continuance of the survey, and stated to them that Gov. Troup would send an armed force against them, the Chief speaker replied with much energy, Do you think we are children, that we should be frightened with his threats?

We stop the press to inform our readers, that Gov. Troup has ordered the Surveyors to remain in Milledgeville, three days, during which time he has promised to procure a millitary force to guard and defend them in their surveys. Thus the state, admitting no blood will be shed, will be put to an enormous expense, and for what? Simply because Gov. Troup chooses to survey the land three months before Georgia can legally take possession of it.

STAMMERING.

Mr. R. Heriot, of Charleston, has published in the Courier, a discovery made by himself, for the cure of stammering. The experiment was made on a son of his of about 10 years of age, and was attended with complete success. The following extract embraces the method employed:

"One great step towards the attainment of any thing, is to be persuaded in our minds that we are *capable* of attaining it.

Desire then, the person to repeat *within himself*, six times or more, any short sentences, such as "I wish that I were able to speak without stammering." Let him move his tongue and lips in the same manner as if he were speaking these words, yet without employing his voice even in a whisper. At length having accustomed his organs of speech to the free and unembarrassed motions which are necessary to the pronunciation of the words, let him give them utterance, in a deliberate manner, and in a moderate tone of voice. Let this exercise be repeated for a few minutes, (varying the sentences,) which will complete the first lesson. The patient will begin to perceive that he has no physical disqualification for speaking distinctly—he will thereby gain confidence in his own powers, and with a few additional lessons, he will speak plainly, without difficulty to himself or pain to his hearers.

Such is the brief history of this discovery and its mode of application. Any one can test the soundness of the principle—it will be within the reach of all. The writer seeks no reward, and will accept of none. If it shall be useful to any of his fellow creatures, he will rejoice in the idea, that he has been the humble instrument in the hands of a wise and beneficent God, of doing some good, and that he has not lived in vain."

The Grand Jury of Charleston, S. C. have presented as grievances, the number of trading magistrates who encourage a litigious spirit among the poor and ignorant; and the number of dram shops throughout the city, which are made the receptacles of stolen goods. Grievances of this kind might be picked up in other towns besides Charleston.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

Since the promulgation of the late British Order in Council, excluding American vessels from the ports of the British West Indies, on the ground that our government imposes alien duties on British vessels coming from the colonies here, we have looked over the report of Mr. Lloyd, chairman of the committee of commerce in the Senate, made on this subject during the late session of Congress. The reason for our subjecting British vessels to the discriminating duties are assigned in that report, and stated to be as follows:

"The duties on American vessels and their cargoes arriving at British colonial ports, are required to be discharged by an immediate prompt payment, and frequently at a great sacrifice, to acquire the means of doing it, while a credit is given for the duties payable on British vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the United States from the colonies, of six and nine months; that bonds with sureties are required for the landing of the return cargo, in a specified port of the United States, which are occasionally obtained with great difficulty by the owners or masters of the smaller American vessels engaged in trade; that an export duty of 2 per cent. is imposed on the return cargo, which cannot be countervailed in the United States; that vessels arriving at a bad market, have, at times, not been allowed to seek a better, unless by a double payment of duties; while British vessels from the West Indies, seeking a favorable sale for their cargoes, may run along the whole coast of the U. States, from New-Orleans to Eastport; that onerous and heavy duties and colonial fees are exacted, amounting, as it is stated, in some instances, on small lumber loaded vessels, to the value of the cargo; that an important discriminating duty is imposed in the West India market, on flour, the bread stuffs, and the lumber of the United States, over that which is paid on the same articles when received from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and which amounting in many instances to a full freight, giving a decided advantage to importations from the latter."

The report goes on further to observe:

"That to admit British vessels indiscriminately into the ports of the United States, with their cargoes, from wheresoever arriving or of whatsoever composed, on the same terms as our own vessels or those of the most favoured nations, which would be the same thing, while she allows the admission of American vessels into her ports only partially for certain prescribed articles, and those limited to the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, and to a manifest disadvantage, when compared with the like and the principal articles which she wants when from elsewhere imported into the colonial ports, would operate as a surrender of the principle of equality, and a withdrawal from the control of the government of the U. States, of the means it possesses of leading to a better and more derivable, because more equal, state of intercourse between the two countries."

Such were the reasons, and such the conclusion to which the committee of commerce arrived, last winter, when this subject was before them; and the British ministry, by way of retaliation, as our readers have been already informed, have now shut their West India ports entirely against us. The whole matter is now, it is understood, in a train of negociation by our Minister, Mr. GALLATIN, at the Court of St. James—and it is to be hoped will, before long, be brought to a satisfactory result to both nations.

He who is always pointing out the faults of his neighbor, will never amend his own.

FROM THE AMERICAN MEDICAL REVIEW.

CASE OF A HORNED WOMAN.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to forward for your perusal the following case of a *horned woman*, hoping that from its very rare occurrence, it may not prove unacceptable. The account may be relied on, as many others besides myself have seen her, and as she resides but five miles distant from this place.

Mrs. B———, aged about seventy years, the wife of a farmer of Bucks county, of a robust constitution, was affected for years ago, with a very troublesome itching over the centre of the parietal bone of the left side of the head. In a short time she perceived a hard tumor of a horney structure occupying the place thus affected, which continued to increase, so that by the end of 12 months, it had attained the length of one inch. Without any considerable pain, it has progressed in its growth an inch every year, and is at present four inches in length, and as thick as one's little finger. It is not attached to the bone, but is evidently an affection of the cuticle, commencing with a granular hour glass shaped tumour of three eights of an inch in length, from which the horn abruptly rises. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters, it takes a circular turn and a half horizontally of about the diameter of a quarter dollar piece. In appearance it so closely resembles the curve of a buck sheep's horn, it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It is of the same colour, a dingy yellow, is as perfectly hard, and has all the rings natural to a horn of that animal, tapering also, as it does, to the end. As it occasions no pain, except when a blow compresses its fleshly base between the horn and the bone; as it is perfectly concealed by her head dress, and on account of what is of far more moment with her, a superstitious belief that it is a judgment from above for some of her manifold sins, she resists all persuasion to have it removed

With sentiments of gratitude, I am yours, &c.

Despondency.—About eight months ago, a man named *Silas D. Reed*, was arrested in Charleston, S. C. and brought to the Jail of this city, charged with having forged certain papers, in the names of individuals in this State, for the purpose of receiving from the War Department, the pensions allowed to them by Government. On Friday night last, *Reed* died in our Jail, having literally *starved himself to death!* Fifteen days before his death, he was attacked with influenza, or sore throat, and from that time he refused to take sustenance of any kind, though the usual regimen of the prison was departed from and food fit for sick was offered. Medical advice was also had, but "who can minister to a mind diseased." *Raleigh Register.*

An unfortunate occurrence took place in Hamburg, an Friday evening last. A little before dark, some misunderstanding took place between a young man of the name of Tatom, and a person by the name of Scott, which resulted in the latter's receiving a blow from a small stick just above the temple. No serious consequences were apprehended at the time, and Scott retired to bed with his wife. Some time before day she awoke, and found that her husband was a corpse. Upon examining the wound, the skull was found to be fractured. Mr. Tatom surrendered himself the next morning, and was admitted to bail.

Georgia Courier.

CATTLE.—Among the fashionable arrivals at Cowes, Isle of Wight (England,) are Mr. and Mrs. *Cow*-dry Major *Bullock*, Dr. and Mrs. *Cow*-an, the Rev. Mr *Oxberry*, Sir T. Met *calf*, Mr. and Mis. *Bull*, Mr. *Butcher*, Capt. *Hyde*, and the Miss *Skinners*.

We learn from the Arkansas Gazette that the Government of Mexico has, by an express law, declared all the slaves of the Texas country free. The owners of Negroes are busily engaged transporting them to Louisiana and the Arkansas Territory. *Knoxville Enquirer.*

PACHA.

The words *pacha*, *pasha*, and *bashaw*, which so often occur in accounts from Greece and Turkey are the same in signification, being all derived from a word used by the Turks for governor or viceroy. There are two orders of pachas or bashaws; the first are called pachas with three tails, because three horse tails wave on their standards; their authority in their respective districts is almost as unlimited and despotic as that of the Grand Seignor. Pachas of the second order are allowed but two horse tails to their standards, and their power is somewhat limited. The captain pacha is governor of the islands of the Archipelago, and the first admiral of the Turkish navy.

A province governed by a pacha is called a pachalic, of which there are 17 in Asiatic Turkey. The whole of Palestine is included in the pachalic of Damascus with the exception of Galilee, which belongs to the pachalic of Acre. The distant pachas yield a very dubious homage to the Grand Sultan. *Hampshire Gaz.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 8.

Cotton, $9 10 a 9 65; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $6 a 6½; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 65 a 75; apple do. 50 55; corn, 60 a 70; bacon, 15; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 17½ 18; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 85; tallow, 7 a 10; beeswax, 26 a 28; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 8.

Cotton, S. Island, 19 a 24; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 16 a 17 cts.; short staple, 8½ a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 40 a 41 cents; Bacon, 9 10; Hams, 11 a 12½; Lard, 9a 11½; Bagging, Dundee and Invetness, (42 inch,) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16, Georgia Bank Bills.—1½ to 2 per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—Uplands are in steady demand, at prices about the same as during the preceding week; we therefore repeat our general quotations, 8½ to 10½ cents—favorite brands, however, still go as high as 11 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, Nov. 4.

Cotton, 9 a 9 50; corn, 75 to 80; bacon, 12½ to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW PRICES, NOV. 10.

Cotton 8 a 9 1-2 cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

In the Petersburg Republican of Tuesday last, Cotton is quoted at 10 a 11 cents; Corn $3 50; Flour $5 a $6 50; and Pork $5.

FAITHFUL PUPLIC OFFICERS.

Benjamin Swan, Esq. has received twenty-six successive elections as Treasurer of the State of Vermont; and has also been Clerk of the Supreme and County Courts, within his county, for twenty-nine years. A more remarkable instance of long and faithful public services is exhibited by *John Haywood* Treasurer of this State, who, amid all the strife of politics, though in the minority himself, has been elected annually for about 35 successive years. All who know the Treasurer will heartily agree with the National Intelligencer, that "our country furnishes perhaps no example in which fidelity has been so signally rewarded with unwavering confidence; and not one, it may be added, in which fidelity has been more remarkably united with worth and goodness."

Baron de Ghreum, the respectable minister of Prussia, who died in this country, prepared, and committed to memory, a speech to be delivered on his presentation to President Monroe, whom he had not then seen. He was conducted to the President's mansion by the Secretary of State, and when in the apartment where he was to be received, fell into easy conversation with a plainly dressed gentleman unknown to him, who had entered quietly a short time after himself. About twenty minutes having elapsed in this way, he turned to the Secretary of State to inquire if the President would soon appear. "Why, Sir," answered the Secretary with a significant smile, "the gentleman with whom you have been talking is the President." This information surprised and unsettled the minister so much, that he, like M. de Segur, wholly forgot his elaborate address, and after having stammered something in an official strain, found that the business "went off" quite as well as if the most solemn ceremonial had been practised. *National Gazette.*

It has been generally thought that the indictments of the New York stock jobbers would be allowed to rest after the late tedious and abortive trial: but the Evening Post declares that they are again to be made the subject of jury trial, and not to be considered as terminated unless by a verdict.

AGES of THE BRITISH JUDGES.

The following is a correct statement of the ages of the present Judges.

The Lord Chancellor, 75; the Master of the Rolls, 50; the Vice Chancellor, 63; Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Kings's Bench, 63; Mr. Justice Bayley, 66; Mr. Justice Holroyd, 69; Mr. Justice Littledale, 68; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 57; Mr. Justice Park, 66; Mr. Justice Burrough, 76; Mr. Justice Gazelee, 62; Lord Chief Baron Alexander, 72; Baron Graham, 86; Baron Garrow 71; Baron Hullock, 58.

Remarkable Conversion.—The Hon. Charles W. Byrd, Judge of the U. States' District Court in Ohio, has joined the Society of Shakers, residing in Mercer county, Kentucky. *Commentator.*

The last accounts which have been received from Colombia, state that Gen. Paez has been missing several weeks. "Some conjecture that he has gone to meet Bolivar, others, that he has been murdered."

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 21, 1826.

☞ Our patrons will please excuse the inferior quality, and unsuitable dimensions, of the *paper* on which the *Western Carolinian* was last week, is this, and will, for one or two weeks more, be obliged to be printed. Our papermaker having failed to finish off a supply as soon as our demand required, we had consequently to print on a kind inferior in quality, and unsuited to the size of our pages.

Dr. FRANKLIN, and Mr. Brown.

A note in the volume entitled "Diplomacy of the United States," thus mentions the appearance of Dr. *Franklin*, the American minister at the French Court:

"Franklin appeared at court in the dress of an American cultivator. His straight unpowdered hair, his round hat, his brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the laced and embroidered coats, and the powdered and perfumed heads, of the courtiers of Versailles. This novelty turned the enthusiastic heads of the French women. Elegant entertainments were given to Dr. Franklin, who, to the reputation of a Philosopher, added the patriotic virtues which had invested him with the noble character of an Apostle of Liberty. I was present at one of these entertainments, when the most beautiful woman out of three hundred, was selected to place a crown of laurels upon the white head of the American philosopher, and two kisses upon his cheeks."

Yes, American reader, and it forms, also, a striking contrast to the figure now displayed by our present minister, Mr. Brown, at Paris.—The splendid palace he lives in; his rich plate, and gorgeous furniture; his grand entertainments, and his princely equipage; are all so different from the plain, republican style of Dr. Franklin, that the old people of Paris will with difficulty recognize Mr. Brown as the successor of the Sage, or the representative of an unostentatious Republic. *Ed. Caro.*

KIDNAPPING.

At the late term of the Superior Court, held for Iredell county, Judge Ruffin presiding, *John Kennedy* was tried for *stealing negroes* in this state, taking them south and selling them; was convicted, and sentenced to be *hanged*, on Friday, the 1st day of December next. We understand, however, that, owing to circumstances which go to mitigate the crime in Kennedy, a petition for a pardon, signed by part of the Jury that convicted him, and a number of respectable gentlemen, has been sent to the Governor. It appeared, from facts which came out on the trial of Kennedy, that the notorious *Wear*, who lately escaped from jail in Charlotte, was an accomplice of Kennedy's in kidnapping the negroes,—or perhaps the principal in the nefarious transaction.

Samuel Perry, in jail at Little Falls, state of New-York, under conviction for the murder of his wife, cut his throat on the 18th ult. a few days previous to the time he was to have been executed,—thus cheating the halter out of its right.

A negro woman, named Mass, was to have been hung in Bladen county, on the 27th ult. for the murder of her maser, the late Mr. Mulford, of that county.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this state, which has hitherto commenced its session on the third Monday in November, does not meet this year till the last Monday in December, it being the 25th day of the month,—an act having been passed at the last session, making the alteration. Thereafter, the sessions will commence on the second Mondays in January, in each year.

Congress meets in Washington City, on Monday, the 4th of December, proximo.

Counterfeit *five* and *ten* dollar notes, of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, are in circulation. The signatures are well executed, but the paper and engraving are bad.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE'S ACADEMY.

By the Catalogue of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, just published, it appears that the number of Cadets is *Two hundred and ninety-four*. There are twenty-two Professors and Instructers. Courses of Lectures are given by Capt. Patridge on Military Science, Natural Philosophy, and Geography; by Professor Colton on Rhetoric; and by Dr. Barratt on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany.

In another part of our paper will be found the Prospectus of a Military Academy, which Capt. Patridge proposes to open in June next, in Norwich, Vermont. When this Seminary goes into operation, it will be the eighth established in this country on Capt. Patridge's system, since the organization of the parent Institution in 1820. *Middletown Gazette.*

Married,

In Iredell county, on the 9th inst. by W. Reynolds, Esq. Mr. John Woodward to Miss Harriett Summers, daughter of Mr. Thomas Summers.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 4th inst. in the 80th year of his age, Capt. *John Dillinger*. Capt. Dillinger was a staunch Whig, and a soldier of Liberty, during the war of the Revolution;—wherein he distinguished himself, at the battles of Ramsours, the Cowpens, and other places.

[*Communicated.*

By Saturday's Mail.

The Raleigh Register says that it is understood *Solomon Allen*, Esq, the great Lottery Broker of Philadelphia, is the gentleman who made a donation of *one thousand dollars* to the Moderator of the Synod of North-Carolina, at its late session in Fayetteville, to be appropriated to the use of the Theological Seminary at Prince Edward, Virg. which has been taken under the charge of the Synods of North-Carolina and Virginia. To our own knowledge, Mr. Allen has repeatedly made munificent donations to benevolent institutions, as well as to worthy indigent individuals. It is not more than 15 years, since Mr. Allen was laboring in New-York, as a journeyman printer, to gain a subsistence for himself and family. He is now possessor of a fortune of not less, perhaps, than a million of dollars in value. Most of which has been acquired by means of the lottery and brokerage business.

Three hundred Jurors have been summoned to attend at the next session of the court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York, to be held on the third Monday in the present month. [To try the "conspirators" again, as they are called, we presume.]

There was a *Snow-storm* in Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

RALEIGH, NOV. 14.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North-Carolina, commenced its Fall Term in this city, yesterday. Present Chief Justice *Marshall* and Judge *Potter*.

Register, 14th inst.

Mr. *Hantz*, the newly elected Professor of Modern Languages in our University, passed through this city on Saturday last, on his way to Chapel Hill. *ib.*

Right at last.—We have received the official returns of the number of votes taken in this District, at the recent election of a Representative to Congress, and find that General Barringer obtained a majority of *twenty one votes*, over his opponent James Mebane, Esq. *ib.*

From the National Journal, 11th inst.

A letter of late date from Paris says—"It is generally believed here that a war must be the result of the present state of things in Europe, and that the late revolution in Portugal will be the ostensible reason for it. England has declared that she will protect the new constitutional government of that country, and the *constitutional* government of France has insisted, and has been promised that no steps shall be taken to import it into Spain, where it would have a chance of destroying the blessings of the holy inquisition."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 6.

By the packet ship Lewis, Captain Macy, arrived yesterday from Havre, we have received, says the Daily Advertiser, our Paris papers to the 27th, and Havre to the 28th of September.

The Persians are said to have invaded the frontiers of Russia, with a powerful army from Georgia, and Russian troops have marched from the Crimea; 45,000 are also ready to cross the Pruth, and 100,000 men more are on their way. The boundary line is ill defined, having neither river, mountain, forest, nor city; and it is suspected that Russia makes pretence of an aggression for an excuse to advance her line from Gormeri to Araxes, and bring it up with that of Turkey, thus being able to invade Erzeroum and Trebizondi.

The troops at Alexandria, to embark for the Morea, amounted to 8 or 9,000, but the Viceroy has informed the Porte that he has not the funds to undertake another expedition; and such frightful stories are told by those who have returned from Greece, that 4,000 have deserted.

There was a report that the Pacha of Widdin had revolted, and invited all the Jannissaries to join him.

It is said, by the last advices from Constantinople, that Col. Fabvier had driven the Turks from Athens, and opened a communication with Argos and Napoli. A grand national Assembly was to have been held on the 12th of September, in the Morea.

It appears to be admitted, that if the Greeks will act in concert, the Turks must be defeated.

By advices from Madrid of September 15th, disaffection to a considerable extent appears to prevail among the Spanish troops stationed on the Portuguese frontier. The soldiers, in some instances headed by their officers, were deserting in numbers. A foreign legion, forming in Portugal, already counted two thousand Spaniards.

SALES.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, I shall sell the real and personal estate of Wesley Reynolds, in the town of Statesville, on the 13th and 14th of December next. I shall also offer some part of said estate for sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the County Court.

Those wishing to purchase convenient Lots in Statesville well improved, or Lands in Iredell, can be accommodated. B. SHIPP. *Trustee.*

Nov. 17th, 1826. 2t38

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 5th of December next, there will be sold, at the late residence of William S. Alexander, dec'd. in Cabarrus county, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs;
Hay, Fodder, and Grain,
36 bales of *COTTON*,
One set of Smith's Tools;
Farming Utensils;
Household Furniture;
His Library of Books;

together with other articles, not enumerated: where due attendance, and a reasonable credit, will be given, by

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER,
PHILANDER ALEXANDER.

Nov. 11, 1826. 3t37

Land at Public Sale.

THE heirs of the late *Benjamin Jones*, Sen. deceased, will offer for sale, on *Tuesday* of our next County Court, in the Town of Wilkesboro, that *Tract of Land* whereon said Jones formerly lived, consisting of 930 acres, lying within two miles of the town; about 120 acres of which are cleared, of the first-rate river bottom, sufficient to raise 2000 bushels of corn; the balance well timbered. Lying so near the town, well watered, in a healthy place, is considered valuable. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHEBE ROBINETT,
BENJAMIN JONES,
WILLIS THURMOND,
MOSES CASS,
JOHN MARTIN, Sen.
JESSE ROBINETT,
Heirs at Law.

Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 7, 1826. 3t39

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a *Tan Yard*, situated in the south-western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the *Tanning* and *Currying Business*; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly: and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. 3t7

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

Final Notice.

BEING about to leave the place, the subscriber now calls on all those indebted to him, (or to the firm of Revell and Templeton) to come forward and make settlement,—if not by *bank notes*, by *notes of hand*: one or the other must be done by the 15th of December, or settlement will have to be made with an officer. *Necessity* compels me thus to act;—and you all know Necessity is a great tyrant.

MARTIN F. REVELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1826. 4t40

Public Notice.

ON the night of the 5th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail; no other marks recollected. I will give $25 for the mare and thief—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL WELSH, Sen.

Nov. 12, 1826. 6t42

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25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on Tuesday the 14th instant, a negro man named RICHARD, about 23 years of age, five feet, eight or ten inches high, yellow complexion; he has on his left hand or wrist, so well as I recollect, a tolerably large scar, nearly in the form of a C. He is stout and well built; had on when he left me a green velvet short coat, a pair of pantaloons made of blue cassanett, and a high crowned hat. It is probable he may make towards Washington City, as I purchased him from Josiah Hute, who brought him from that section of the country last spring.

The above reward will be given for him if lodged in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again. JOSEPH R. M'KINLEY.

Cabarrus county N. C.

Nov. 13, 1826. 3tf

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3mt48

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chesnut-sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a bald face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me information of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826. 3tf

The Muse.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year,
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away.

Amid thy silent bowers
'Tis sad but sweet to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies
Their glories melt in shade;
And, like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
Thy dying leaves disclose,
As on consumption's waning cheek
'Mid ruin blooms the rose.

Thy scene each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of sear and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay.

Of joys that come no more,
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore,
Of friends estranged or dead:

Of all that now may seem,
To memory's tearful eye,
The vanish'd beauty of a dream
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

Literary Souvenir for 1826.

FROM THE LONDON SATIRIST.

A RECIPE FOR COURTSHIP.

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls, and two or three treats;—
Two or three serenades giv'n as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure;
Two or three messengers sent in one day,
Two or three times led out to a play,
Two or three soft speeches made by the way;
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love-letters writ all in Rhimes:
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules.
Can never fail making a *couple of fools!!*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Amidst the variety of interesting subjects which come within the reach of human observation, there are none upon which the mind dwells with more pleasing emotions than that of female education. Indeed, what subject can be more worthy of serious and sober reflection than this. Seeing it is one so intimately connected with our individual happiness, as well as that of the human family at large. To contemplate on the one hand, those of our females who are blessed with all the sweets and refinements of education; to view them pressing forward with undeviating zeal in the paths of science; imparting in their course cheering smiles and instruction to all around them, is indeed a delighful prospect; and while the mind justly exalts in the contemplation, yet it shrinks back with shame and regret, when viewing on the other hand, the thousands the bloom of whose youth is passing away like a transcient and unmeaning dream, and old age approaching, which must find them destitute of all those intellectual enjoyments which alone are calculated to render it happy. I look upon it then sir, as truly unfortunate, that while almost every other subject is daily receiving the richest profusions of human intellect, that of female education is in a great measure passed over in silence.

We dwell with almost idolatrous veneration on the memory of our recently departed heroes, whose powers, wisdom, and virtues, have exalted them to the highest summit of human greatness, but how little of this veneration, of this pious and manly sentiments do we entertain and express for the fair sex. Let it be remembered that those immortal sages and patriots, were once dandled on the laps, and nourished at the breasts of kind and benevolent parents, whose supreme care and delight, was to watch with incessant fondness, their opening characters, to impart those impulses, and instill into their minds, those virtues and principles for which they were so justly admired.

My position sir, is that the virtues and happiness of this country do in a very eminent degree, rest with our women. To them it may be fairly presumed, we are indebted for our existence as a nation, and for all those rights and privileges, which characterize us as a free, enlightened, and an independent people.

JUVENIS.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Detraction.—The lines of an angry detractor are more various than the colors of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air.—Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them.

Winter.—The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may also contribute to render reading a more favorite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and with the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be as pleasant as the season of vernal breeze or solar effulgence.

Definition of a Ladie's Album.—An instrument of *torture* invented by some cruel fair one to *rack the brains* of her male acquaintance.

Head dresses.—A quaint writer observes that "the most elegant women, in the most classical times, adorned their heads with ornaments which raised them so high, as to leave it a matter of doubt whether the head was a part of the body, or the body a part of the head.

Solid comfort.—May be copiously derived from the following sources:—A quiet conscience; health; liberty; one's time one's own; or if not, usefully, innocently and moderately employed by others; a freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds; a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions; an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and moderate expenses; a habit of good humor, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offended; a preparation for adversity, love for one's family; sincerity to friends; benevolence to mankind, and piety to God.

Matrimony.—Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that, when the first ardors of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceeded to the nuptial alliance.

A FINE WOMAN.

It is agreeable to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praises chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, while the latter celebrate only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family and a useful member of society. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, distaff and the loom. The business of the one is pleasure—the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad; the other at home. "Her children rise up and call her blessed—her husband also praiseth her." There is no name in the world equal to this; nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

WOMAN.

Conscious of her worth, and daring to assert it, I would have a woman, early in life, know that she is capable of filling the heart of a man of sense and merit—that she is worthy to be his companion and friend. She runs a risk, you will say, of never meeting her equal. Hearts and understandings of a superior order are seldom met with in the world, or when met with, it may not be her particular good fortune to win them. True; but if ever she *wins*, she will *keep* them; and the prize appears to me well worth the pains and difficulty of attaining.

MODESTY.

Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the thing that has danger in it. It is such an exquisite sensibility as warns her to shun the first appearance of every thing that is hurtful.

EPITAPH.

Here lies Sylvius in his grave,
Who when alive nought *gratis* gave;
And even grumbles now he's dead,
That you these verses *gratis* read.

ASTRONOMY.

Precisely 3 months and 26 days after the total eclipse at New-York; to wit, on the 7th Aug. 1831, the Sun will go down almost totally eclipsed to the inhabitants of Georgia! The darkness of midnight will prevail at sunset:—The stars, Capella, Regulus, Spica, Virginis, Arcturus, Antares, Lyra and some others will come out to view the Phenomenon. The period of greatest darkness will be about a quarter before 6 in the evening, when the air will be chilly. Just a fortnight afterwards there will be a partial eclipse of the moon; and, to complete the wonders of that year—just a fortnight after the New-York eclipse of the Sun, there will also be another eclipse of the Moon—It is truly an occurence that may not happen again for many years—when two total eclipses of the Sun are visible the same year, in the same hemisphere, each succeeded by a lunar eclipse within the lapse of two weeks.

Balt. Chronicle.

JOHN MARSHALL

A Northern paper remarks that the placing of John Marshall on the Bench of the Supreme Court, has done more to give stability and permanence to our Government, than any thing else since the termination of the active life of Washington. "Abundant proof of this," it says, "is found in the high character which he has given to the United States' Court. During the last twenty years, questions have been brought before that Court, involving almost the existence of our confederation as States; yet, such has been the confidence in the ability of its Judges, its decisions have been acquiesced in, where the power and excitement of the defeated party have been sufficient to bid defiance successfully to its authority. Marshall possesses that rare combination of talent which seems to have been given expressly for the object to which they have been devoted. Though passing down the declivity of life, he retains his powers of mind in all the freshness and vigor of earlier years."

REMAINS OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES, &c.

Within fifteen miles of Mayho, in Ireland, is to be seen the mountain of Croach Patrick, upon which the first apostle of that island commenced his labours as a missionary; and, at the same distance, rest the remains of the last of the Irish Kings, Roderick, among the splendid ruins of Cong; to the west are the ruins of Burricara, of Balintubber, of Oughaval, of Murrish and of Innisboffin; to the east are seen those of Ballinsmalla and Ballyhanis, all of great antiquity. Towards the south are the seven churches of Tuam, the vestiges of which are but few, and the ruins of Abbey Knockmoy; towards the north are those of Strade, Benada, Moyne, &c. and on the extreme south of the Abbeys of Ballinrobe, Cong, Boss, Clare Galway, and Calway; within the distance of seventeen miles, are the splendid ruins of Borrishole, where one thousand students at one time received their education; also the ruins on Clare Island, of Inishglora, and of Inishmeea; and it is remarkable that there are, within forty miles of this spot, more than forty ruins of religious establishments, and those intended for education, most of which still bear marks of ancient splendour and magnificence.

HONEY a CURE for the GRAVEL.

A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar.—I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symtoms of the gravel I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintances and have never known it to fail.

Political Exam.

Man has a wandering heart—his soul
Spurns fetters, slavery and controul—
To-day he climbs the snow-clad steep,
To morrow, ploughs the foamy deep—
And now he roams by mountain side,
Without a friend—without a guide,
'Till Woman bids his wayward steps to cease,
And turns his Arab thoughts to home and peace.

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of *Calf* and *Seal Skins*; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an en'my to all TRUST *and delay:*
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 31tf

Valuable House and Lots

IN HUNTSVILLE.

FOR sale at public vendue, on Thursday, the 16th of November next, on the premises, a very valuable two story large Dwelling House, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C. with all necessary out buildings; a well of water close by the house, as good as any in that section of the state; and all other conveniences necessary for a House of Entertainment, or Private Dwelling. Also, six valuable Town Lots, all on one square, will be sold on the same day. Owing to the pressure of the times, it is expected a great bargain may be had in the premises. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given, for the purchase money.

Also, on the same day, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Huntsville, a new Wagon and four Horses, and a likely Negro Woman and Child. For this property, one-third of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the balance on a credit of nine months. All persons disposed to purchase any of the above property, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. STOCKTON.

October 25, 1826. 4t37

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAM'L. JONES, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 34

For Rent,

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors.

Sept. 29, 1826. 9t38

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.

October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Sale of Property.

THERE will be sold, on a credit, at the late dwelling house of James A. Means, decd. in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday the 29th instant, all the *Personal Property* belonging to the estate of said Means, consisting of Negroes, one of whom is an excellent Blacksmith; Corn, Cotton, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Stock of every kind; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming tools of every description; and a great many other articles, too tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by the administrators.

WM. C. MEANS,
L. H. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 7th, 1826. 3t38

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of *JOE*, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of *ANNIKY*, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hallow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaser, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive $10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs: also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every discription, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girles, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by

MARY WORK, *Executrix.*
JOHN MUSHAT, *Exr.*

September 11*th*, 1826. 4ti31o5is2t38

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Jeremiah G[illegible] vs. Edmund Beazly and John Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 247½ acres of land, as the property of Edmund Beazly. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazly, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Beazly to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826. Aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph Gheen, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel Jenkins, David Kilpatrick and Mary his Wife, Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susanah Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson, Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Elizabeth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants named in the complainant's bill, appear at the next term of this court to be held at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill for contribution, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice be published for six weeks in the Western Carolinian. SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 30*th*, 1826. 6t39

Price advt. $2.50

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826. Alexander Hogan vs. Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of January next, then and there plead, replevy, or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.

6t39 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Perry vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's Creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter session to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead or replevy the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Reuben Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or replevy the property, or otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff. Test: M. R. MOORE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $2: 6t38

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of Equity, Oct. term, 1826: Jesse Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, dec'd, and John Houser, vs. Isaac Conrad, Samuel Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that David Stewart, one of the defendants in this case, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless the said David Stewart appears at the next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against them at that term, and the case set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from minutes.

6t40 *Test:* JOHN C. BLUM, *c. m. e.*

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, October term, 1826: James Greenlee vs. George and James Scott: Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.

6t42 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*